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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1059)

Name of Candidate	NIKHIL AGARWAL		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	154939
Center	RN	Date	25/Apr/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Highlighting the issues faced in BOT and EPC models of infrastructure investment, explain how HAM can address these. **(150 words) 10**

Ans: 1 Built-operate transfer model implied a responsibility on Private player to undertake all responsibili-ty for building, financing, operation & maintenance to recover cost and thereafter, transfer the infra project to Government.

Issues:

(1) Delay in land acquisition, environ-mental clearances leading to cost overrun having deterrent effect on Private players.

(2) Inability to service bank loans by concessionaire leading to legal challenges and also bank NPA's.

Engineering Procurement, Construction model entailed arrangement of finances, land acquisition, environme-ntal clearances by the Govt. whereas the Private player builds the project after procuring it after an agreement with Govt.

Issues:

(1) Private player ignored the quality of work undertaken due to risk shifting.

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(2) Delays due to private players,
(3) Huge blockage of Government funds.

Consequently, in order to avoid such problems, govt. has come up with Hybrid annuity model wherein 40% of the project cost is paid by Govt. to the concessionaire upfront and remaining is paid in installments depending upon the level of completion.
It puts responsibility on private player to ensure quality and adhere to deadlines as future installments can be stopped.
Similarly, it reduces the upfront full cost burden on government.
The cooperation of states using cooperative federalism is leveraged in land acquisition & environmental clearances.

The Govt. should also employ the model of 'Value capital financing' and 'Swiss challenge' to meet India's infra needs.

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2. The measurement of the extent of formal sector and formal employment is yet an unsettled matter in our economy. Comment. Also, mention the steps which the government has taken to improve its extent.

(150 words) 10

Ans: 2 NSSO survey 2013 measured 93% of our economy as informal in nature.

Various issues regarding measurement:

1. Lack of availability of data regarding informal sector.
2. NSSO survey questionaries are rigid in nature and do not give enough flexibility.
3. There is no measure to capture ~~employment~~ semi-self employment such as Uber and Ola driver thus undermining the reliability of data.
4. NSSO data captures only firms with 20 or more employees having electricity connection. However, other which get a fixed and regular employment are not captured.

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Economic survey 2017-18 estimated the size of economy to be around 50% more formal as per GST data and around 38% more formal as per registration in social security schemes (EPFO).

The Govt. has appointed Arvind Panagriya Committee to undertake measures for better capturing the employment-unemployment data.

Aadhar-PAN linkage has also helped in better capture of data.

Govt. has started using MCA-21 data and included various service providers such as beauty parlours etc. in their data estimation.

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3. The investment rate in India has gradually declined after a historic high in the mid 2000s. Examine the reasons behind this trend. Discuss the steps required to revive investment for a sustained growth. (150 words) 10

Ans: 3

Savings - Investment Gap [Economic Survey]

2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-4.3	-4.8	-1.7	-1.3	-1

Investment has declined to a historic low with Gross fixed Capital formation lying in negative zone. This leads to negative capacity addition and slowdown.

Reasons:

(1) Twin balance sheet problem due to rising Non performing assets of commercial banks and losses stricken balance sheets of corporates hampering their ability to invest.

(2) Fear of 4C's i.e. CVC, CBI, CAG and courts among banking officials preventing them from granting big ticket loans to boost infra growth.

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(3) FDI inflows in sector of manufacturing have been poor. Defence FDI attracted only $0.88 Million in last year.

(4) There has been poor export growth in past few years.

(5) Global demand has been low post-global meltdown

(6) Dumping activities of China has also been a deterrent factor for manufacturing investment.

Way forward:

(1) Speedy resolution of stressed corporates under Insolvency and bankruptcy code.

(2) Faster recapitalization of Public sector banks.

(3) Reducing provising requirement for banks in the wake of "Mark to market" losses due to bond holdings post-demonetization.

(4) Tax incentives for initial years should be granted for labour intensive investments.

(5) PPP Model of investment in Healthcare.

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4. Strengthening the policy and institutional ecosystem supporting inclusive growth needs to be a top policy priority to thrive in the Fourth Industrial Revolution. Discuss. (150 words) 10

Ans: 4 4th Industrial Revolution is characterised by advent of technologies such as Artificial intelligence, robotics, machine learning, deep learning etc.

This poses numerous threats:

(1) loss of employment in routine and mechanical jobs

(2) Requiring skills upgradation in IT and engineering sector.

(3) It poses downside risk to India's service exports as BPO, KPO may now be performed by robots.

(4) It may cause loss of jobs to Indian diaspora in West Asia working in unskilled industries thus reducing remittances and an influx of unemployed citizenry back in country putting huge strain on resources.

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However, various measures measures have to be taken to harness the huge potential of 4th IR:

(1) Reskilling, upskilling and skilling of our huge youth population which shall enable India to become global technology capital.

(2) Investment in R&D have to be increased to take benefit of newer jobs which shall be created due to it.

(3) Focus on hitherto ignored sectors such as tourism, agro-processing industry is to be given.

(4) A push to "Make in India" is to be given.

(5) Speedy RCEP conclusion for services exports.

India has huge potential to exploit in this 4th Industrial revolution in the make of its huge demographic dividend.

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5. Explaining the role of human capital in economic development of a country, highlight the challenges and opportunities related to human capital formation in India. (150 words) 10

Ans: 5 A Nation's biggest assets are its human Capital which transform the physical assets into usable resources. India ranked 130 out of 170 Countries in Global Human Capital Index.

Role of Human Capital Development:

Human capital formation implies investment in health, education of human resources.

It has huge role in economic development:

(1) Enables them to undertake research and innovate by building scientific Capabilities. This leads to better production technologies, export revenues. e.g. ISRO.

(2) Reduces the burden of welfare spending on healthcare costs etc. thus saving resources for infra spending.

(3) It leads to a happy and satisfied life thus improving HDI rankings.

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Challenges:

1. Low healthcare spending of less than 2% of GDP.
2. Rising population of India
3. Lack of private sector participation in human capital formation
4. Cultural and caste-ridden societies.
5. Low levels of employment and rising unemployment thus, increasing burden on state.

Opportunities:

1. PPP model in healthcare and education can be a game changer.
2. National Health protection scheme with a coverage of 50 crore people will reduce out of pocket healthcare costs significantly.
3. Continuation of RUSA scheme, HEFA will increase spending on education and quality talent.
4. High demographic dividend.
5. Ageing population in China & Japan.

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6. In the context of major challenges that have restricted industrial growth, there is need for a new industrial policy to enable the industry to fulfill its role as the engine of growth and shoulder the responsibility of adding more value and jobs. Comment. (150 words) 10

Ans: 6 Industrial sector contribution to GDP have been low hovering around 24-25%.

There are various issues regarding it:

1. Ambivalence of government towards private sector.
2. Post-Independence, there were heavy industrial licensing and restrictions.
3. Inspector raj system and high corruption.
4. Lack of investment.
5. Inefficiency of Public sector units.
6. Red-tapism, bureaucratic delays, land acquisition problems, environmental clearances.
7. Ignorance of MSME, retail sector.

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The Govt. has set up a panel to look into a new industrial policy. It should encompass the following:

1. Reduced tax rates on industrial income.
2. Liberalising FDI in defence manufacturing.
3. setting up of SEZ's in backward states.
4. Creating an organic link between infrastructure and industry.
5. Increasing incentives under 'Make in India'.

Industrial growth is backbone of an economy as it generates employment and boosts GDP highly.

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7. Discussing the reforms that contributed in improving India's ranking in the World Bank's 'Ease of Doing Business' index, identify the challenges that still remain in the overall environment of doing business. Suggest some concrete steps that India can take to further improve its performance on the index. **(150 words) 10**

Ans: 7 India improved its ranking ease of doing business from 130 to 100 in 2017. similarly, a moody's ~~credit~~ sovereign rating upgrade has been received due to robust economic reforms.

Achievements:

(1) Goods and service tax has reduced multiple indirect taxes.

(2) Passage of insolvency and bankruptcy code for speedy insolvency resolution; adoption of Prompt corrective action framework by RBI to resolve loan defaults.

(3) Reducing no. of formalities to start & register a business, getting electricity connection time has been reduced.

(4) Adoption of SWIFT (Single window Interface for facilitating transactions) by Indian customs.

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(5) Fast-tracked environmental clearances.

Challenges:

(1) Facilitating speedy land acquisition is still a hurdle.
(2) There are lot of restrictions on contractual labour employment with rising labour union strikes.
(3) Red-tapism, corruption and bureaucratic hurdles.
(4) High turn around time at ports.
(5) Lack of infrastructure.
(6) Delay in judiciary and high litigation costs.

Measures:

(1) Setting up of arbitration centres to reduce judicial delays.
(2) Enactment of labour codes to reform the labour market.
(3) Improved IPR protections in the country.
(4) Reducing logistics cost by boosting up infrastructure investment.

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8. Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) are fast becoming an important avenue for channelising funds for projects in infrastructure sector. Explaining the concept of SPVs, highlight some of the benefits and risks associated with them. Also, suggest measures to manage the risks identified.

(150 words) 10

Ans: 8 Special Purpose Vehicles are entities created in order to undertake a certain objective. For instance SPV's are created to undertake smart City Projects. They are registered as Corporate entities with investment from Govt./Pvt. agencies which is ~~implementing~~ undertaking the Project.

Benefits:

① Increased specialisation as experts are hired according to need.
② Helps in outcome analysis.
③ Expenditure incurred can be tracked on real time basis alongwith project progress.
④ Enables the project undertaking agency to focus on core operations such as policy making.
⑤ Helps in easy finance raising

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from market.

Risks associated:

(1) It may lead to high costs due to large formalities and legal requirements.

(2) It may be unable to attract specialists due to low credit-ability.

(3) Possibility to frauds, embezzlement of funds increases.

Measures which should be taken:

(1) There should be a nominee of project undertaking agency on board of such entity.

(2) Regular audits should be conducted.

(3) Time bound targets should be given to such SPV.

(4) The Powers and responsibilities of officials should be clearly defined under Articles of Association & Memorandum of association.

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9. Providing social security, especially to those working in unorganised sector, is an important requirement to achieve the goal of inclusive growth. Discuss. (150 words) 10

Ans: 9 social security involves measures such as retirement pensions, healthcare coverage via insurance.

It is important as it poses a drain on government resources during the old age due to rising health costs and absence of steady source of income.

Unorganised sector involves mostly poor people with poor health, education which are mostly vulnerable. Providing social security benefits to them ensure their active participation in economic activities. It provides them a happy and satisfied life thus, avoiding social costs.

Various measures have been taken:

① Atal Pension Yojana for people between the age group of 18-40 yrs.

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(2) National Pension scheme wherein people from unorganised sector can also contribute and are eligible for tax deduction U/S 80CCD.

(3) Maternity benefit Act which provides measures for 26 weeks of maternity leave in both organised & unorganised sector.

(4) Govt. is pushing a totalisee agreement with UK Govt. to ensure portability of social security benefits when worker migrates.

(5) Schemes such as One IP - Two dispensaries.

Ensuring social security schemes is a way to mitigate long term economic costs and achieving sustainable development goals.

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10. NBFCs can play a critical role in strengthening our SME ecosystem and contributing to economic development. Comment. Also, discuss the need to build a regulatory framework to address the challenges that NBFCs face. (150 words) 10

Ans:10 NBFC (Non-banking finance companies) are corporate entities undertaking "financing business".

They have proved to be beneficial for the economy in recent years during the micro-finance revolution. They have helped in empowering small, micro and medium enterprises who do not have enough collateral to raise funds from banks.

They are also providing technical support to such entities thereby, boosting their market share, increasing employment in the economy.

They have been a successful contributor for asset based lending such as financing automobile, rickshaw promoting self-employment.

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Similarly, they have engaged in niche sectors such as housing finance leading to sectoral development.

Challenges:

1. Overlapping jurisdiction of RBI and SEBI
2. Lack of finance and investors.
3. Stringent rules and regulations regarding lending, reserve ratios.
4. Restrictions on receiving foreign funds.

Way forward:

1. There should be clarity in jurisdiction over their governance. Financial stability and development council should be leveraged to resolve such issues.
2. Foreign funding restrictions should be eased.

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11. In the light of increasing NPAs and frauds, the twin balance sheet problem has grown immensely. Comment on the issue and analyse the potential of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code to be a game changer for Indian economy's health and long-term growth. (250 words) 15

Ans: 11 Twin balance sheet problem refers to the rising Non-performing assets of commercial banks coupled with stressed balance sheet (due to losses, mounting debts) of the corporates.

Various reasons can be attributed for present state of affairs:

1. During the economic boom period in the first decade of 21st century, there was huge lending for infrastructure projects. However, due to various delays in land acquisition, red-tapism, corruption, the projects were unable to complete themselves and thus, defaulted on loans taken.
2. This led to evergreening of loans by restructuring them.
3. Recognition of bad loans due to asset quality review.
4. Economic slowdown post-global recession and reduction in demand lead to falling revenue and loan defaults.
5. Cases of wilful defaults.

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In the recent times, numerous cases of frauds (Nirav Modi case, Kingfisher default) case have brought to light the issues of lack of internal control mechanisms, collusive corruption among bank officials, lapses on part of auditors, weak regulatory and supervisory control of RBI, failure of banking sector governance.

It has deep rooted implications.

1. It has reduced the ~~cap~~ investments in the economy and consequently less no. of jobs are being created leading to low income and low demand.

2. It has reduced the capability of banks to lend further as leading to poor growth of infrastructure.

3. It has called for more government investment in banks to recapitalise them to meet capital adequacy norms. This crowds out welfare spending.

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Insolvency and bankruptcy code has provided a time bounded and speedy resolution process of the stressed assets of the bank.

It also act as deterrent for wilful defaults as the assets of defaulters are immediately taken over and prevents the defaulter from selling it. It has banned the promoters from bidding for the stressed assets.

It has unified and clarified the jurisdiction of various tribunals such as NCLT for corporates and partnerships, Debt recovery tribunals for individuals.

These measures have to be coupled with 4R's ie. Recognition, reform, recapitalise, restructuring.

Similarly, banking sector governance reforms as suggested by PJ Nayak Committee have to be implemented.

RBI should be given more powers with regard to Public sector banks regulation.

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12. Public Sector Enterprises formed the backbone of industrial development after independence, but with changing times, their role has also changed. Discuss. Also, comment on the need to adopt a multi-pronged strategy to deal with the issues that they are facing. (250 words) 15

Ans:12 As highlighted in Economic Survey, Indian economy has moved from socialism without entry to marketism without exit with increased ambivalence towards private sector.

Public Sector Undertakings proved to be growth drivers post-independence, especially during 2nd FYP (PC Mahalanobis Model) as the private sector lacked capacity at that time to invest; focus was given on regional development; aim was to have more inclusive and equitable development.

However, overtime these Public sector became sick / loss-making enterprises, especially post liberalisation, Privatisation and globalisation reforms. This was mainly on account of inability to compete with more efficient players;

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rigid bureaucratic governance structures, lack of innovation, lack of protection from government etc.

However, there lies a lack of political will to disinvest these enterprises. e.g. Air India till now.

In the present times, there role in the economy has largely been restricted to generation of employment, controlling critical sectors of the economy which have security implication on Nations; maintaining critical infra such as Oil, Gas etc.

There is a need to adopt a multi-pronged approach as highlighted by NITI Aayog in its 3year action agenda:

(1) There should be complete disinvestment of loss making units who have little potential of revival

(2) There should be strategic disinvestment of the PSU's who are loss making but have

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revival potential.

3. There should be separation of post of Chairman and Managing director of PSU's with little political meddling to improve governance.

4. Greater autonomy should be given to Maharatna, Navratna, Mini-ratna Companies

5. Govt. support should be restricted to equity only and they should be asked to raise resources from market which shall force them to be efficient.

With changing economic times, the role of government has to change. It should act as a regulator of the market rather than being a market player itself. The competitive forces should be allowed to operate leading to better price discovery, more investments in economy etc.

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13. For a developing country like India, the sectoral allocation of scarce resources is a critical factor determining pace and quality of development. Discuss. (250 words) 15

Ans: 13 Scarcity of resources call for their allocation in the most optimum manner.

India is a developing country and has to focus on a plethora of sector to achieve its development goals.

It impacts its peace, security and sovereignty, welfare, human development.

(1) Defence Vs welfare spending debate

Increasing defence allocations crowds out funds available for health, education etc.

(2) R&D spending Vs Development goals.

In order to achieve high human development, more funds are to be spent on improving public service delivery, achieving

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foodand nutrition security.
This has led to our R&D spending at 0.8% as compared to US (4.2%), China (around 2-3%).
This hinders our potential to develop in future. Hence, giving rise to a debate of present development Vs Future development.

③ Rural development Vs Urban Growth

Policymakers get confused among allocation between rural development on one hand and focus on smart cities, Urban rejuvenation. This was visible in reduction of budget for Panchayati Raj Ministry in recent years.

Hence, there is a need to balance the budget spending.
The principle of prioritisation and urgency should be used

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while allocating the resources to ensure its efficient and effective utilization and achieve maximum human welfare.

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14. Highlight the importance of MSME sector in India's economy. Also, identifying the challenges, suggest some policy recommendations to ensure their sustenance and competitive growth. **(250 words) 15**

Ans: 14 More than 90% of firms in India are MSME, contributing to about half of India's exports.

Importance of MSME:

1. Drivers of employment in the economy.
2. Provides inclusive growth and egalitarianism by reducing inequality.
3. It helps in boosting rural incomes thus, leading to enhanced social indicators of health, education etc.
4. They are a source of tax revenue for the government.
5. They help in harnessing the demographic dividend of the Nation.
6. Source of investment in the economy which creates incomes and sustains demand in economy.

Challenges faced by MSME:

1. Lack of financing as they do not have big collateral or market standing.

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(2) lack of expertise, innovation and hand-holding support in their initial years leading to their failure.

(3) Recent introduction of GST with its problem of delayed refunds have led to working capital blockage and thus, increased costs for these firms.

(4) lack of specialised talent for R&D due to low paying capacity thus, making it difficult to compete with large foreign and corporate players.

(5) lack of infrastructure in the economy such as rural motorable roads, poor internet connectivity.

(6) corruption, red-tapism, legal costs.

(7) Introduction of minimum alternate taxes.

(8) Land acquisition, environmental clearances.

Measures taken by Govt:

(1) Reduction in tax rates from 30% to 25% for firms with turnover upto ₹250 crores.

(2) "Udyami Mitra" and "Udyami Sakhi" support schemes to provide them technical support to be able to export.

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(3) Increasing incentive under Merchandise Export from India Scheme & Services Export from India Scheme by 2%.

(4) Self-certification of documents, Fund of funds of INR 10,000 crores to provide seed-funding.

(5) Mandating procurement from MSME under Govt. procurement policy.

(6) Increasing their participation in defence indigenisation through IDEX scheme.

However, various other measures which can be taken are:

(1) Time bound granting of approval for start-ups applying for grants with positive silence sanction mechanism.

(2) Enacting transparency of Rules act to bring uniformity and clarity of rules, laws etc.

(3) Labour Market reforms with reduced restriction on contract labour;

(4) Resolving banking crisis to enable availability of funds; reintroduction of LOU's with adequate safeguards etc.

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15. In the inclusive development index of World Economic Forum (WEF), India stands very low. Discuss briefly the issues associated with living standard, environmental sustainability and protection of future generations from further indebtedness in India, on which the ranking is done. **(250 words) 15**

Ans: 15 Inclusive development implies economic growth coupled with improved social indicators encompassing all the people of the Nation.

Oxfam report highlighted that top 1% of Indians own 73% of its wealth and 53% of its income.

The situation on living standards have been dismal with around 25% of population reeling below poverty; health expenditure being less than 2% of GDP, doctor - patient ratio of 1:1400 (against WHO standards of 1:1000). Approx. $\frac{2}{3}$rd of population resides in rural areas with agri-cultural dependence where incomes have fallen drastically leading to farmers suicides.

India has been ranked 130 out of 170 in Global human Capital index; 108th in Global Gender Gap report

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highlighting poor participation of women in workplace, increasing violence, crime cases.

On the environmental front, there has been deteriorating air pollution, smog choking the National Capital; there is rise in Greenhouse gases. Heat waves with severity have been a cause of worry. There has been increasing shortage of water in regions such as Marathwada, Vidarbha etc. Farmers of Punjab, Haryana are also suffering due to falling ground water tables.

India's debt to GDP ratio is 69% as a Nation. However, the poor, vulnerable, rural residents are under increasing debt burden from money lenders, usurers.
This puts a burden on their next generation wherein they are bound within shackles of money lenders and are unable to progress.

However, on the positive side, India's

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rank has improved to 10 in Commonwealth Youth Index. There has been an improvement in sex ratio at birth in states such as Haryana highlighting improved focus on Gender issues. The sexual harassment at workplace Act has been enacted alongwith SHe-box to reduce gender discrimination & increase female workforce participation. Criminal Law amendment ordinance has been passed to provide death penalty for rape offenders.

In the state of forest Report, there is a 1% increase in forest cover. Increased rights have been provided to forest dwellers and tribals under Forest Rights, 2006 ensuring inclusive and participative growth.

Increasing role of Panchayats & Gram sabha in implementation of schemes such as MGNREGA, Beti-bachao Beti Padhao has led to positive results.

Inclusive development is a sustained effort which requires active involvement of all stakeholders.

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16. Under-employment rather than unemployment is the key problem facing India today. Elaborate. Also, suggest measures to counter this problem. (250 words) 15

Ans: 16 As pointed by Mr. Narayan Murthy, less than 30% of Indian engineers are trainable for employ-ment. Underemployment refers to a phenomenon wherein a person gets work below his capacity in terms of either quality or quantity (duration) or both.

~~This is subst~~ Recent example of railway wherein 2.5 crore people have applied for 1 lac jobs with much higher qualification than required highlights it.

Reasons:

1. Lack of industry specific skills.
2. Lack of vocational training, internship alongwith study.
3. Outdated curriculum ~~with~~ which is out of touch with job market.
4. Lack of new jobs in market leading to people settling for lower jobs.
5. Advent of technological disrup

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-tions such as robotics, artificial intelligence taking up routine and mechanical jobs.

6. lack of self-employment spirit among the rural areas, youth.

7. Brain drain of high talent.

Around 12 million people are entering the labour market, however they lack the desired skills. Labour market legislation are another hindrance.

Various measures are needed to counter this problem:

(1) As pointed by Sharada Prasad Committee, there has to be increasing industry-academia connect so that outcome oriented learning can be done.

(2) ~~There~~ India has to engage with Indian diaspora abroad to come back and contribute with their enhanced skills & knowledge in Nation development leading to brain gain.

(3) Promoting self-employment by enhanced funding under

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Start-up India Mission.

(4) Developing agricultural processing industry to move people out from agriculture by fast-track-ing SAMPADA scheme.

(5) Labour Market reforms with 4 codes on wages, industrial employment etc. should be speedily brought in.

(6) Portability of social security benefits should be undertaken.

(7) Renewed focus on skill development by encouraging private sector to make contribution.

India has a huge demographic dividend with 65% of its population below 35 yrs of age. It has the potential to capture the space vacated by China and Japan due to their ageing population. This required quality training and education on war footing.

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17. A near stagnant tax to gdp ratio for the country since decades reflects not only non-fruition of efforts to increase it but also underlying structural issues with tax regime. Comment. (250 words) 15

Ans:17 In the last decade, the tax bouyancy rate has remained stagnant at around 1 with falling to 0.8 and 0.6 in 2013-14 to 2015-16. It has picked up since 20115-16.

It highlights various issues in our tax regime:

1. Very high rates of taxation as compared to countries such as Ireland which acts as a deterrent to pay taxes and a motivator to evade taxes.
2. Multiplicity of tax laws before GST in indirect taxes such as VAT, excise, sales tax, tolls, entertainment taxes etc. leading to high compliance costs for businesses.
3. Increased dispute among tax filers and tax department with approx. ₹ 6 lac crores of amount under dispute. (Economic Survey 2017-18)

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4. High rebates being given under various tax laws. Consequently, only 3% of people pay taxes.
5. Increased tax-inspector raj was another contributor.
6. Increased corruption, bribery, ~~among~~ crony capitalism are a major contributor.
7. Poorly drafted tax laws with various loopholes.
8. Economic slowdown post-Global recession.

It has wide ramifications:

(1) Reduced resources and fiscal space available with the government thus reducing welfare spending, infrastructure spending leading to poor business environment.

(2) It crowds out private investment as Govt. borrows money for its own spending leaving little for private sector. This leads to high interest rates and inflation in the economy.

However, with introduction of GST, there has been an increase

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

in unique tax filers by 50%.
There is increase income tax filers also post demonetisation.

Way forward:

1. Direct tax reforms should be speedily brought. Appointment of Arbind Modi committee is a step forward in this direction.
2. A revenue neutral rate of 15% for GST should be brought as recommended by Arvind Subraman-ian committee.
3. Land, petroleum products should be brought under GST to make GST truly 'One Nation, One tax'.
4. 'Payment of taxes' should be made a fundamental duty under constitution.
5. National litigation Policy should be revised to prevent unnecessary appeals by tax departments wherein they lose in 80% of cases.
6. Speedy refund of tax should be undertaken.

These tax reforms shall enable India to move ahead on its goal of achieving a double digit growth with inclusive development.

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18. The need to overhaul the current budget making process can be gauged from the fact that it neither undertakes broad-based consultations, nor is adequately transparent nor effective in estimating and allocating the demands of various stakeholders. Examine. (250 words) 15

Ans: 18 Department of Economic Affairs undertakes budget making with wide ranging consultations from industry, academia, experts. However, it has suffered from various issues:

(1) There is lack of transparency.

(2) It has become more of a formality and a show of populism while ignoring the underlying National economic issues.

(3) There is lack of even inter-ministerial coordination with bureaucrats struggling for increased allocations. It has become more of a political tool.

(4) Parliamentary committees having MPs have little economic knowledge to analyse them.

(5) There has been increasing use of guillotine to pass the budget without any discussion thus,

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marking an assault on democracy.
(6) There is lack of fiscal discipline with government ~~meet~~ missing fiscal targets with impunity
(7) Involvement of civil society in budget making process is minisaule.
(8) There is inefficiency in defence allocations as defence contracts are committed contracts and need non-lapsable funds rather than lapsable funds.

However, there have been considera-ble reforms in past few years to improve the exercise.

Merger of railway budget and General budget to prevent popul-ism, save costs, brings efficiency.
Similarly, shifting of budget date to 1st February has prevented the Government to take vote on account and utilise the allocated budget more efficiently throughout the year prevent 'March rush'.

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Way forward:

1. Aligning the fiscal with calendar year can be considered with due cares on lines of Shankar Acharya Committee.
2. Use of Guillotine in Parliament should be avoided - Rules of Procedure of Lok Sabha should be amended necessitating a minimum hours of discussion before passing the budget.
3. Academic community, civil society should be engaged more using MyGov platform and giving rewards to good suggestion.
4. Highlights of budget making process should be shared once the budget is presented and passed to engage citizens.

Economic reforms are a slow and gradual process. Adequate time needs to be given for their stabilisation and for them to be in tune with economic structure.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Adhering to fiscal discipline is considered as a hallmark of sound financial management by government. Elaborate. To what extent does the Budget 2018 incorporates fiscal discipline vis-a-vis competing targets of the government? (250 words) 15

Ans: 19 Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003 aimed to reduce fiscal deficit to 3% of GDP and revenue deficit to zero by 2008-09. However, the same has been missed many times.

In the recent budget, the Govt. had missed the last year's target of 3.2% of GDP (Fiscal deficit) on account of rising revenue deficit from 1.9% to 2.4% of GDP; fall in tax collation due to disruptions caused due to introduction of GST (lack of proper estimate due to lack of availability of data on refund).

Fiscal discipline indicates strength of Economy as:

(1) It indicates borrowing requirement of Government which crowds out funds available for private sector and thus, affecting investment in the economy. This in turn, has an adverse impact

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

on incomes, demand in the economy. which leads to fall in GDP.

(2) It leads to higher interest burden on the economy which reduces the availability of government resources for welfare spending in future. Presently 24% of Govt. expenditure is on interest payments.

(3) It leads to high inflation in economy thus eroding savings in the economy. High inflation reduces ~~our~~ exports and causes forex depriciation and rise in current account deficit.

Union Budget 2018-19

The Government has adopted the target of 3.2% for 2018-19 (fiscal deficit as percentage of GDP) and a target of 2.5% of GDP by 2022-23 (on lines of NK Singh Committee recommendation).

However, no deficit targets have been set for revenue deficit

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

in the wake of rising crude oil prices, stabilisation of GST etc.
However, the Govt. has adopted NK Singh Committee's recomendations to reduce debt to GDP ratio to 60% by 2022-23. But, the challenge lies in reducing debt to GDP ratio with almost stagnant fiscal deficit to GDP ratio (higher borrowings). These two seem antithetical to each other.
Moreover, various govt. measures announced such as National Health protection schemes run the risk of cost overshoot which may increase deficits.
Similarly, in the wake of protectionism, the exports may fall thus, reducing Govt. tax revenues.
The recapitalisation of banks in the wake of increased frauds pose another downside risk.
Hence, a prudent fiscal management approach should be adopted to prevent a fiscal crisis.

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20. The role of international trade in achieving a quicker pace of economic development is well recognized. What are the benefits of international trade for a developing country like India? Highlight the challenges that India faces in improving its share in world trade. (250 words) 15

Ans: 20 ~~GDP = PFCE + G~~

$$GDP = C + I + G + NX$$

International trade, after globali-sation, liberalisation and privat-isation, has led to many fold benefits:

1- Economic benefits: It leads to increase in foreign exchange earnings thus reducing current account deficit.
It has enabled India to emerge as Global IT Capital with huge exports of IT services such as software, BPO, KPO. This gener-ates employment in home country and increase income alongwith Government revenues.
It has enabled import of technolo-gy, acquisition of defence equipments for safety and secu-rity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

It leads to increase in our GDP growth and provide opportunity to show case indigenous products on global scale.

2. Social benefits : It has improved standard of living as many cheaper and better quality products have come in. Newer healthcare treatments & drugs such as MDR-TB, XDR-TB has reduced deaths due to deadly diseases.

Moreover, It has also encouraged various MNC's to set up plants in India in order to export.

Challenges faced in improving share of world trade:

(1) Competition from Philippines, Vietnam, New Zealand in various IT services exports.

(2) There are high logistics cost in India as compared to Bangladesh, Vietnam.

(3) Labour costs in Vietnam, Bangladesh are lower leading to shifting of MNC plants to these countries.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Poor turnaround time at our ports leading to cost overruns.

(5) Lack of standardisation of Indian exports leading to their rejection in International Markets such as Milk and agro-processed products.

(6) Less no. of FTA's of India with other countries due to which the products are subjected to high import duties.

(7) Special Economic Zones working below their capacity or are being misused to extract tax benefits.

(A) Way forward:

(1) Focus needs to be given on tourism development; incentives should be given to increase exports of drugs & Pharmaceuticals.

(2) A trade development office should be opened in every country.

With rising trade war between US & China, India gains the potential to increase its soya exports.

A push needs to be given to "Make in India" to further enhance India's share.

~~193~~ 236

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1067)

Name of Candidate	NIKHIL AGARWAL		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	154939
Center		Date	31/08/2018

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. What is the role that opposition plays in a democracy like India? In this context, discuss whether our Parliament can benefit from a shadow cabinet. **(150 words)** 10

भारत जैसे लोकतंत्र में विपक्ष क्या भूमिका निभाता है? इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या हमारी संसद छाया मंत्रिमंडल (शैडो कैबिनेट) से लाभान्वित हो सकती है।

Role of opposition is very important in any vibrant democracy, infact strength of any democracy is recognised by the strength of opposition.

In India opposition play very significant role since very beginning of independence. Initially when country was led by One party even then also opposition constructively played their role and infuse views and dissent freely.

It is because of opposition only that India has strengthen its democratic institutions and moved into a mature democracy.

Despite facing many problem on many fronts i.e illiteracy, lack of awareness, poverty the opposition helped India to become a functional democracy.

It is the result of opposition only that India has become a Multi-party democracy.

Today we are having 7 national parties and more than 40 state parties which represents nothing but aspiration of people.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

In Indian context it would be difficult to imagine a concept of shadow Cabinet.

Shadow Cabinet is followed by Britain where each opposition member is assigned against each Ministry to prepare him for the future job.

But in India it is difficult to have a shadow because it's a multiparty democracy and it would be difficult for the opposition to appoint shadow cabinet.

Shadow cabinet useful in a country which is represented by two parties like in Britain - Conservative & Labour. But in India we are 7 National and present parliament TMC, congress & AIADMK are having more or less same no. of parliament

Hence idea of shadow cabinet looks impractical for a country like in India which is so diverse and big and represented by various political parties.

Hence instead of having all together new concept like shadow cabinet in country like India opposition can now play more constructive role helps in enriching the democracy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Where there is a right, there is a remedy. In this context, discuss the nature and significance of writs in India with adequate examples. **(150 words) 10**

जहाँ अधिकार है, वहाँ उपचार भी है। इस संदर्भ में, यथोचित उदाहरणों के साथ भारत में रिटों की प्रकृति और महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

Part III of the Constitution gives Fundamental Rights to its citizens. There are statutory and ordinary right also which available to them.

In Indian Constitution writ jurisdiction given to S.C. U/A 32 and H.C U/A 226. But writ jurisdiction of H.C is wider than writ jurisdiction of S.C. This is because H.C can entertain writs for ordinary rights also but S.C entertain only for Fundamental Right only.
And writ jurisdiction of H.C is discretionary whereas S.C jurisdiction is obligatory.

~~There~~ There are various writs which both H.C & S.C can exercise such Quo warranto, certiorari, Habeas corpus, Prohibition.

Some writs are available against Executive and some against both executive and legislature or some are against lower courts

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writs play very important as it helps the judiciary to check legislature and Executive from Levaring authoritative.

when a ~~writs~~ F.R of a person violated he can directly reach S.C for remedy. This ensures faster delivery of justice and less chance of misuse of power by Government.

On various Occasion S.C has used writs to ensure that executive doesn't cross the limit or boundary line.

Writs play very important in sethe functioning of our democratic institutions

People have used writs to on many occasion to exercise their Rights Eg. Hadiya Case.

but there are instances where judiciary has used ~~us~~ writs unnecessarily.

Hence writs play important role in our country. infact A-32 ~~as~~ itself as a F.R reflects the importance of it.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Enumerate the objectives of NITI Aayog. Also, discuss the performance of this body since its inception and suggest measures to make it more effective. **(150 words)** **10**

NITI आयोग के उद्देश्यों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, इसकी स्थापना के बाद से इस निकाय के प्रदर्शन की चर्चा कीजिए एवं इसे और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के उपाय सुझाइये।

Niti Aayog is a think-tank of government organization. It's play very important role in Indian Economy.

Various objectives of NITI Aayog are :-

i) Cooperative Federalism

To ensure better involvement of state in policy making rather than making on its own and imposing on them like planning commission.

ii) Skill India

Make India skill power of the world and leverage the demographic dividend of India.

iii) Competitiveness

Bring competition among states and help them to perform better. by developing indices to compete.

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iv) Input to Government.

Provide better of input to Government on Decision making by doing Research and Analysis.

NITI has performed fair well since its inception, it has helped in bringing synergy b/w center and state.
And it has also provided various useful input to the Government.
Eg. Swach Bharat Abhiyan,

Measures to make it more effective :-

i) NITI Aayog should be given more say in financial distribution among the States

ii) NITI Aayog should be make statutory organisation.

Hence, NITI Aayog has done tremendous work in past but there is a lot to be done by it.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. In view of the political class's inability to develop and maintain conventions relating to the appropriate use of Article 356, the Supreme Court's decision in the Bommai case provided much needed clarity. Comment. (150 words) 10

अनुच्छेद 356 के उचित उपयोग से संबंधित परिपाटी विकसित करने और उसे बनाए रखने में राजनीतिक वर्ग की अक्षमता को देखते हुए, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा बोम्मई वाद में दिए गए निर्णय ने अत्यावश्यक स्पष्टता प्रदान की है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

A-356 i.e ~~Bad~~ President Rule which is used by the Central Government when state Government doesn't work according to :-

a) constitutional provision

b) central Government direction's or doesn't execute its policy

The 1st provision is general whereas 2nd specific.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar said

A-356 ~~said~~ is nothing but statement on paper and will rarely use by the Court.

But since Independence it has been used more than 100 times by various central Government.

These various parties have accused the Government for misusing it various occasion. Infact Uttarakhand H.C reinstated U.K Government which was removed due to President rule.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

S.C from time to time have issued guidelines and interpretated constitution so that it should not be misused by the Government.

In famous Bommai case S.C clearly laid down the guide condition on which President rule can be use by the Government.

i) President decision is not final: it is subject to Judicial Review.

ii) There should be clear cut violation of Constitution.

iii) state Government should be given fair chance to present it's view point.

iv) Assembly will not dissolve automatically

v) If there is no party to form the Government.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Press freedom and good governance are not mutually exclusive. They support each other while promoting a country's economic and human development. Comment. **(150 words)** **10**

प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता और सुशासन परस्पर अपवर्जी नहीं हैं। देश के आर्थिक और मानव विकास को प्रोत्साहित करते हुए ये एक-दूसरे को समर्थन प्रदान करते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Press freedom and good governance complement each other. In fact without Press freedom it would be difficult to have Good Governance and vice-versa.

Good Governance ensure less interference by the Government and more work by it.

In present scenario when corruption, Red Tapism, delay in work is so high it is necessary to free press which can highlight it.

Hence any government which believe in Good governance would also like to have free press so that deviation can be highlighted by them and corrected by the Government.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

In present day PLUS has play very important role in ensuring that authorities do not cross their limits

There have been many scams which has reported by the PLUS so extensively that it force the Government to change it style of working. and bring transparency in it's work.

For any Country Economic & Human development can happen only when there is good governance. and PLUS play very important role in ensuring Good governance in any country eg. U.S.A, U.K etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. SHGs have succeeded in delivering financial inclusion, but for them to evolve as viable business enterprise requires a different approach. Analyse in the context of the twin goals of rural growth and promotion of women's entrepreneurship. **(150 words)** **10**

SHGs ने वित्तीय समावेशन प्रदान करने में सफलता प्राप्त की है, लेकिन उनके लिए व्यवहार्य व्यापार उद्यम के रूप में विकसित होने के लिए एक भिन्न दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता है। ग्रामीण विकास और महिला उद्यमिता के संवर्द्धन के जुड़वाँ लक्ष्यों के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

SHG have played very important role in our country. They have viable options for underprivileged people to do small scale business. Infact in our country where banking system has not penetrate deep into the market SHG become better alternate nowadays.

Reason for success of SHG :-

i) Easy to to access funds
It is very easy to access fund under it as it doesn't require unnecessary delay ~~unlike~~ like in banking system

ii) Easy utilisation of resources
under SHG resources are mobilized at optimal level as it reduce the

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

duplication of work, and also ensure economy of scale.

iii) It plays very important role in Rural Growth as resources are mobilised at local level.

But SHG has not evolve into viable business option due to:

i) Lack of education
lack of education is one of the reason for not turning it into a viable business

ii) Lack of support from the Government also hinder it growth.

In order to make it viable business option government can make changes such as:-

i) Compulsory purchase from SHG.

ii) Financial Aid to SHG

iii) Proper Auditing facilities to them

iv) Compulsory membership to women.

SHG's has emerge powerful tool for financial Inclusion but Government Support & proper education is require for rural growth & women participation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The focus of higher education in India has been on a select few Central or autonomous institutions where as the ones in states remain neglected. Commenting on the statement, highlight the significance of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) in this context. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में उच्च शिक्षा का ध्यान कुछ चुनिंदा केंद्रीय या स्वायत्त संस्थानों पर केंद्रित रहा है, जबकि राज्यों में स्थित संस्थान उपेक्षित रहे हैं। इस कथन पर टिप्पणी करते हुए, इस संदर्भ में राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (RUSA) के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

There are very few Central or Autonomous Institution in our Country as compare to state university/Institution but still Government has given excessive attention to these institution which resulted into imbalance b/w these 2 kind of Institution

According to data more than 90% student studies in state institution, thus it is very important that Government should focus on these institution in order to give qualitative education to the student at mass level.

In this direction Government's (RUSA) will play very important role —

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in coming years

Significance

i) It will provide qualitative education to the students

ii) It will ensure that education should not compromise due to lack of funds.

iii) Resources mobilise under it will be provided to these institution to ensure better infrastructure facilities

iv) It has the potential of changing education level in our country

Hence RUSA will play very important role in education system. Infact institutes which were neglected earlier will now get an equal opportunities under it to excel.

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8. Discuss the role played by PRIs in political empowerment of women. Also, suggest measures to further increase their political participation. **(150 words)** **10**

महिलाओं के राजनीतिक सशक्तिकरण में PRIs (पंचायती राज संस्थाएं) द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उनकी राजनीतिक भागीदारी को और अधिक बढ़ाने के उपाय सुझाइए।

73rd and 74th amendment deals with urban and local bodies. It also ensure that 1/3rd seats remain reserved for in Panchayati Raj Institution in all categories for women. with constitutional backing and reservation PRI played very important role in political empowerment of women.

In fact, according to latest data women representation is more than 40% in PRI.

PRI has not only ensure their participation but also change the perception of the society that women are not fit for political organisation.

With more representation & better opportunities PRI has evolved as the best example of women participation in politics.

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but there are many problem associated with it such as :-

Patriarchial view :-
In reserved seats women contest election as representative of ~~their~~ husband

Lack of awareness
women are still not aware of their rights which are given to them under PRI

Measures to further increase their participat^n

i) Reservation in legislature and Parliament

ii) Education and awareness about their rights

iii) More employment opportunities as independent women is more likely to succeed in Politics.

Hence, there is long way to go for Political empowerment for women.
Not only Government but society also has to change their views about women in politics.

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9. What is Strategic Autonomy? Critically examine the elements of such a policy in India's contemporary foreign policy in the context of recent developments. **(150 words)** **10**

रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता क्या है? हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में भारत की समकालीन विदेश नीति में ऐसी नीति के तत्वों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Strategic Autonomy means that country should not remain dependent directly on one country and it should have no. of alternatives available at its disposal to get a better deal and reduce vulnerabilities

In today's India's contemporary foreign policy India use this phenomena on different ways. such as

i) Oil Imports / Energy needs

In order to diversify the risk and reduce the dependence on one country. India is moving towards solar energy and also exploring oil import opportunity in African countries.

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ii) Navigation/china factor

In order remain dominant player in Indian ocean and counter china India is opening it base in many countries and trying make it's presence there such as chabahar port

iii) Arms Import

In terms of Arms Import India is exploring in Arm's market such as U.S, France in order reduce it dependence on Russia.

'Strategic Autonomy' for any country is very important as it decide it's competitiveness and role in Global Affairs

India has played very successively in order to remain strategically autonomous despite facing many constant. But there is a lot more to do in this front.

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10. IBSA and BRICS are both examples of India's quest for multialignment, however there are key differences in their orientation. Discuss in the context of the relevance of these groupings for India. **(150 words) 10**

IBSA और BRICS दोनों भारत के बहुपक्षीय संरेखण (मल्टीएलाइन्मेंट) की तलाश के उदाहरण हैं, हालांकि उनके अभिविन्यास में मौलिक अंतर है। भारत के लिए इन समूहों की प्रासंगिकता के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

IBSA and BRICS both are developing countries organisation. and there are many things make them similar to each other. Such as :-

. Emerging Economies.
Both the organisation members are emerging economies

. Same Issues
As members are developing Nation they face more or less same issue

. Breaking developed world Hegemony.

As all these factor bring India closer to these organisation as they provide avenue to discuss problem which is faced by all of them

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but there is a key difference b/w them such as:-

i) IBSA is a south-south cooperation whereas BRICS also involve Russia & china.

ii) IBSA aspire to bring southern Nations close to each other as they face same problems

iii) IBSA try to break the Dominance of Northern Nations which BRICS doesn't.

Both these organisation are important for India as they provide better platform to discuss their problem more openly and find solution of it.
BRICS bank is the result of this organisation which set direction for future Economies to come to each other.

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11. What are the various modes of Alternate Dispute Redressal (ADR) mechanisms available in India? Identifying the problems being faced by them, provide suggestions needed to increase their effectiveness. **(250 words)** **15**

भारत में उपलब्ध वैकल्पिक विवाद निवारण (ADR) तंत्र के विभिन्न रूप क्या हैं? इनके द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं की पहचान करते हुए, इनकी प्रभावशीलता बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक सुझाव प्रदान कीजिए।

Alternate dispute Redressal Mechanism play very important role ~~when~~ as it solve the case in a speedy and in time bound manner.

It has been practised for long period of time and it is gaining popularity ~~is~~ today due ~~hasty~~ delay in justice delivery by formal system in India.

Various Modes which are available in India:-

- Mediation : In Mediation ~~for~~ third party involve in solving the dispute. Decision of the party may ~~be~~ or may not be acceptable to the disputed parties.

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Conciliation:

In this partics approach to conciliate and solve the dispute so that neither get harmed by the decision

Panchayat:

It's a age old practice in India where Panchayat take the decision on the dispute and which will be amicably acceptable to the party.

Lok ~~fat~~ adalat

Under ~~lok~~ it parties sign in themselves and solve the dispute out of the court. It has emerge very popular platform to as it take less time and money to solve the dispute.

Hence there platform provided very viable options to the parties to solve their dispute in a time bound manner.

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But despite having positive points it is still having many problem:

i) Decision of under ADR voluntary for the organisation to accept it or not

ii) Ambit of lok adalat to deal with financial issue is very low

iii) No set of guidelines which leaves room for discretion and biasness.

what need to be done to make it efficient.

i) Binding Decision
Decision should be binding on the parties

ii) Ambit of lokpal should be increase

iii) There must be more transparency in the while giving award.

Hence ADR has emerged as strong tool but still there is a lot needs to be done to make it more viable and efficient.

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12. While the power to punish for the contempt of court is a much needed tool to protect the administration of justice from being maligned, it is time that it be relooked into. Critically analyse. **(250 words)** 15

हालांकि न्यायालय की अवमानना के लिए दंडित करने की शक्ति न्याय के प्रशासन को निन्दा से बचाने के लिए बहुत ही आवश्यक उपकरण है, लेकिन समय आ गया है कि इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाए। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

contempt of court played very important role for smooth functioning of judiciary and making it more independent.

contempt of court make judiciary more powerful so that it can sure that the decision which it has taken will be followed by the respective authority. without it judiciary will just become an organisation which can do nothing to protects its dignity.

There have been many where judiciary use this power
Eg. Justice Karnan case.

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But there have been apprehension from many quarters that in the name of contempt of court judiciary is using it excessively and misusing it

the fact is judiciary itself decide what amount to contempt and what not.

Eg. In Justice Karnan case judiciary itself remove him for ~~his~~ the contempt of court which was nothing but Judicial Impeachment.

Though fair criticism of Judicial decision are not amount to contempt like in Newspaper. But fear of contempt of court close the door of open criticism of judiciary.

No organisation is immune from Mistakes and ~~f~~ ~~fo~~ ~~on~~ many other problems in present scenario which is why

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active scrutiny of judges activity should be monitor by the Press, RTI activist etc.

But contempt of court becomes the major tool in the hand of court to misuse it at their discretion

Hence there is a need to be a clear cut definition of what amounts to a contempt of court and what not.

Either SC itself declare it or legislature pass the bill to issue guidelines so that there will be more clarity people about it

Contempt of court is an important tool but it should be use rarely by court.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Criminalisation of politics remains a key concern for the Indian political system. In this context, analyse the role played by the Supreme Court and Election Commission over the years. Also, in what ways can the media play a positive role? **(250 words)** **15**

राजनीति का अपराधीकरण भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था के लिए चिंता का एक प्रमुख विषय बना हुआ है। इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, किस प्रकार मीडिया एक सकारात्मक भूमिका का निर्वाह कर सकता है?

criminalisation of politics has always remain big concern in Indian politics. According to ADR report chances of winning the election of criminal background candidate is higher as compare to non-criminal background candidate

In fact criminal with political back ground also get wide recognition in public eye. Hence it lead to the Nexus between crime and Politics.

S.C and EC has played very important role in this direction. In fact it is because of these 2 institution that politician with criminal are either bar from

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

from contesting election or they are behind the bar.

S.C has issued many guidelines/order to stop criminal from entering politics:

i) Source of the candidate and spouse and dependent should be declare.

ii) Declaring criminal cases against them.

ECI of India has also actively ensure that criminal role in politics should be reduce: such as

i) ban from contesting election if imprisoned for more than 2 years.

ii) limited the use of money and vehicle in election campaigning.

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iii) Model code of conduct has also played very important role in ensuring free & fair election.

Media can play constructive role in ensuring that candidate from criminal should be discourage from contesting election. such as

i) No. of Tickets
Highlighting how many no. of tickets has been given by political parties.

ii) Educating voters about their candidate.

iii) Discouraging people to from voting criminal candidates

Hence all these 3 players can ensure together that Indian politics should not become ground for criminal to survive.

· They can play their respective role in their field to ensure that criminal do not get enough support from the state.

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14. Highlight, in brief, the mandate of the National Commission for Minorities (NCM). Identify the different challenges that the commission faces and suggest measures to address them. **(250 words)** **15**

संक्षेप में, राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक आयोग (NCM) के अधिदेश पर प्रकाश डालिए। आयोग द्वारा सामना की जा रही विभिन्न चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए और उनके समाधान करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

National commission for Minorities is a statutory organision. It's main function is to see the work done by the government for Minorities for their upliftment and Growth and also receive complaints from minorities

It has played very important role in ensuring that minorities communities should be provided adequate attention in policy making and also bring out report on their status and progress

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but it has been seen recently that Minority commission is facing many problem in addressing the task assign to it due to :-

Under staff :

The commission is understaff due to which it become difficult for it to handle the work at mass scale.

Delay in Decision Making

It is obvious when commission is under staff and also due to lack of use IT.

Not a Constitutional Backing

unlike National commission for SC/ST, N.C for Minorities has statutory due to which Government and Parliament do not give adequate attention to it's report.

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Measures:

i) Commission should be make more IT enabled.

ii) Provided with adequate staff.

iii) It should be provided constitutional status for more power and autonomy

Here Commission has played very important role till now but there is a lot to be done by the commission for the upliftment of the minorities

It should be provided constitutional status for more power to deal with cases against Minorities.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. The recent decision of the government to open up positions at the senior levels in bureaucracy through lateral entry is an important but only small step in the direction of much needed reforms in the higher civil services. Analyse. **(250 words)** 15

पार्श्व प्रवेश के माध्यम से नौकरशाही में वरिष्ठ स्तर के पदों को खोलने का सरकार का हालिया निर्णय उच्चतर सिविल सेवाओं में अति आवश्यक सुधारों की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण, किन्तु केवल एक छोटा-सा कदम है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Recently government has invited application for senior level post through lateral entry. As it not only increase the competition but also bring the specialisation in the bureaucracy.

Lateral entry is not new phenomena in India politics. It has been practice in many department such as Finance Ministry as Economic Advisor, RBI Governor, NITI Aayog.

~~But~~ It will not only bring efficiency in the administration but also induce competition as career bureaucrats will be forced to perform better in order succeed in the government.

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It has been practised in many countries like in U.S and Britain but there are various issues associated with it such as

Spoil system

It will give rise to the spoil system where government will hire only those people which suits them.

Bypassing UPSC

It will bypass the role of UPSC which is assigned to it by the constitution

No guarantee of success

As it is evident from many PSU and Air India that despite hiring professional from private companies they failed to survive.

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Hence alongwith lateral Entry there are many other reforms which are needed in higher civil services :-

Promotion
It should be more transparent and Merit should be recognised.

More power to UPSC
so that there will less interference of Politicians in bureaucracy.

Higher civil servant should be assigned to Private companies for more exposure and experience.

More Accountability
with the help of IT and other measures accountability should be established.

Higher Civil service has to evolve itself into more efficient, Fast, and diversified so that role which are assigned to them will be discharge by them accordingly.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Identifying the broad contours of the 'Transformation of Aspirational Districts' programme, explain how it adopts a novel strategy to address backwardness. **(250 words)** **15**

'आकांक्षी जिलों के रूपांतरण' कार्यक्रम की व्यापक रूपरेखा की पहचान करते हुए, व्याख्या कीजिए कि यह पिछड़ेपन से निपटने के लिए किस प्रकार नवीन रणनीति अपनाता है।

NITI Ayog has selected more than 100 district on various parameter on the basis of backwardness and termed them 'Aspirational districts'.

These districts are extremely backward and underdeveloped and it has been observed that upliftment of these district will automatically help the country to fight many socio-economic problems.

Government will give adequate attention to these district on all the programme which it has undertaken. such as NREGA etc.

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It needs to be noted that these districts needs special attention for their development so government has decided to allocated extra funds for this development:-

Problem which these districts are facing:-

i) Under Nourishment

These districts as compared to other parts of the country ~~has~~ are more undernourished

ii) Economic opportunities

Opportunities in these districts for jobs, work are less

iii) Political participation is not adequate in these districts

iv) Education level is not good which hinders their growth in other field.

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Hence keeping in all these thing in Mind NITI Aayog has evolved the strategy to deal with the problems which these district are facing. such as

i) special Attention

ii) More funds

iii) Regular Monitoring

with the upliftment of these districts it would be easy to uplift Majority of the population out of poverty. which would in turn improve the ranking of the country on many Index.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. How did India fare on the Millennium Development Goals related to health? In this regard, identify the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and evaluate India's capacity to meet them. **(250 words)** **15**

स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित सहस्राब्दी विकास लक्ष्यों पर भारत का प्रदर्शन कैसा रहा? इस संबंध में, प्रासंगिक संधारणीय विकास लक्ष्यों की पहचान कीजिए और उन्हें पूरा करने में भारत की क्षमता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

India has performed ~~fare~~ well which was concluded recently. Millenium development Goal was the predecessor of SDG. and India has achieved almost all the Goals on MDGs such as

i) Education

ii) Health

iii) Pollution.

Now SDG has become its successor which ~~we~~ will complete in 2030.

In terms of ~~to~~ Health India has performed very well and bring out out of many life-threatenning disease

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Polio, Dengue, Malaria, leprosy are the few in which country performance was appreciable.

With the end of MDG; SDG becomes its successor.

SDG are universal which needs to achieve by all the signatory countries

Relevant SDG and India's capacity to meet them.

Health

It is most important SDG on which India has to work a lot such as elimination of malaria, Dengue.

India not only have to create awareness but it also has to create infrastructure for achieving it.

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Education

Achieving universal education is not only the primary goal but also providing quality education is the goal under.

Government has to increase the budget for achieving this goal

Senior citizen.

Senior citizen centric and friendly service.

Environment

For this India not only has to ~~shift~~ reduce the consumption of coal but also has to shift simultaneously to green technology.

SDG are ambitious for which India not only need capacity but also the will power to achieve. Plus awareness about the goal is also necessary.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. What are the different rights recognized under the Forest Rights Act, 2006? Highlight the gaps in the implementation of community forest rights and community forest resource rights granted under the Forest Rights Act. Also, suggest measures to address the current scenario. **(250 words)** **15**

वन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2006 के अंतर्गत मान्यता प्राप्त विभिन्न अधिकार क्या हैं? वन अधिकार अधिनियम के अंतर्गत प्रदान किए गए सामुदायिक वन अधिकारों और सामुदायिक वन संसाधन अधिकारों के कार्यान्वयन में अंतरालों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, वर्तमान परिदृश्य को संबोधित करने के उपाय भी सुझाइए।

Forest Rights Act, 2006 recognised several rights under it :-

i) local community

They were granted rights on ~~local~~ minor product. which not only give them the sense of ownership but also the build the bond for it.

ii) Environment concern ~~has~~ should also keep in mind before divergent to the commercial purpose.

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iii) If forest is diverted for any other use than equal ~~amount~~ of area of land is to be bought by the diverting Authorities

iv) Tribal should be consider integral part of the forest.

Gaps in the Implementation of community forest Rights and Community Forest Resources are :-

i) corruption
It is the root cause of the problems which result into poor implementation

ii) Lack of awareness
Among the local people is also the result of manipulation and corruption

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iii) Inherent weakness of law

Laws are designed in such a way that it itself defeat the purpose of law

Measure to address the current scenario :-

i) There should be digital record keeping of all rights in order to minimize corruption

ii) More awareness should be done so that more people know about their rights

iii) Laws should be simple which give enough flexibility to the authority to implement.

Here Forest Right Act is a good law but it needs to strengthen not only legally but also in implementation.

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19. Progress in India-US ties has been accompanied by equally significant divergences on important issues. Examine in the context of recent developments. **(250 words)** **15**

भारत-अमेरिका संबंधों में प्रगति समान रूप से महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर उल्लेखनीय असहमति के साथ हुई है। हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

Right after the Independence India became the leader of NAM which advocated neutrality during cold war era.

But in 1972 India signed Friendship treaty with Russia which bring India closer to Russia.

But after USSR disintegration and 1991 liberalisation ties between India and U.S develop very rapidly.

Recently U.S designated India as major defence Partner. which indicate ~~that~~ India - U.S growing closeness.

Reason for India - U.S strong ties in recent :-

India's Economy

It is rising very rapidly which attracting U.S companies into

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

into Indian markets

China factor
It is also playing very important role as china is becoming assertive U.S is looking for new partner.

Indian Ocean.
U.S perceived India as major player in this area for security and trade and to counter china also

Afghanistan.
India role in Afghanistan and help in development assistance. U.S wants India to play more important role in this region.

Military Needs
India is largest importer of Military Hardware which U.S companies is eyeing very eagerly

but India-U.S views on important has not always remain the same. Both the countries have taken different

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

stand on various issues such as.

climate change
while U.S blame India & China for billions of dolar aid for withdrawal, India on the other hand remain committed to it

closeness with Pakistan
U.S closeness with Pakistan and it's aid to this Nation doesn't bring U.S-India closer.

Anti-Globalization
while U.S moving toward protectionist Economy where as India is opening it's Economy year by year.

. U.S withdrawal from Indo-Pacific Quad leaves a huge vacuum.

Hence Indo-US tie has reached to new height but there are certain issues on which both countries have different stand.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Despite bonhomie, the structural differences between Indian and Israeli national security situations, their worldviews and absence of explicitly shared enemies limit stronger strategic rapprochement. Critically discuss.

(250 words) 15

सौहार्दपूर्ण संबंधों के बावजूद, भारतीय और इज़राइली राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा परिस्थितियों के मध्य संरचनात्मक अंतर, उनके वैश्विक दृष्टिकोण और स्पष्ट रूप से साझा शत्रुओं की अनुपस्थिति मजबूत रणनीतिक मैत्री को सीमित करती है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

India and Israel started their diplomatic relations in 1992 and since then both countries have become important partner on many fronts.

There are many reason which brings both the countries close to each other such terrorism, border disputes etc.

And kind of weapon which Israel supply to India no other has provided to it. Even on Economic front Israel drip irrigation technique is widely practised in India

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But dispite of having such a close relation India - Israel have different conditions in National security situations such as

- India is a well established state and there is no dispute to its recognition whereas Israel on the other hand is having dispute with Palestine
- India is wide acceptable in Islamic world whereas Israel is opposed by them.
- Israel - Palestine has become International issue whereas Indian doesn't face such kind of situation when it come to Kashmir Issue.

In terms of worldviews India and Israel have many different views:

- Israel is very close to America where as India is close to America as well as Russia

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Israel is more aggressive when it comes to dealing with Neighbour whereas India is more accomodative

When it come to common Enemies Indo-Israel both are having enemies at all.

Generally Israel face terrorist from Middlecast on the other hand India is facing infiltration from Pakistan.

Huge geographies also make India more vulnerable to internal security than Israel.

Despite having so many differences India-Israel both have developed their relation very constructively.